

## GET SILO READY BEFORE FILLING

Paint Interior at Least Once in Three Years and See That Roof Is Water-Tight.

### DOORS SHOULD FIT TIGHTLY

Hoops of Stave Structures Should Be Tightened and Any Defective Pieces of Wood Replaced—Air Will Spoil Silage.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

With the approach of the time for filling the silo, experts in the United States Department of Agriculture call attention to the desirability of putting silos in shape and making plans for filling which will save valuable time in the rush of work. Silos are a comparatively new feature of farm management, and in many cases have been built less substantially than some of the older forms of farm structures.

#### Silos Need Occasional Attention.

Even the best constructed silo will need some attention occasionally. Concrete silos, which are among the most expensive of construction, require the least attention as a general rule, but they will give better service if the inside is given a coat of special paint about once in three years. Paint for treating the interiors of silos is easily made of raw coal tar mixed with gasoline and applied with a tar brush. The roof should be inspected to see if it is water-tight, and the doors may well be looked over. They need to fit tight.

Wooden silos, either stave or board construction, require additional attention. The hoops of stave silos should be tightened and any defective pieces of wood replaced. In wood silos, particularly the cheaper ones and those of home make, there is always the likelihood of inlets for air, which will spoil the silage.

Careful attention should be paid to seeing that the machinery to be used in harvesting and storing the silage is in working condition. Corn harvesters and silo-filling machinery are frequently owned in partnership by several farmers, and of course arrangements need to be made in advance to see that all the owners get their corn in at the season when it is in best shape. In using the corn harvester the bundles should be made rather small. While this takes more time, the extra expense is more than offset by the ease in handling the bundles and feeding them into the silage cutter.

The corn ordinarily is hauled to the cutter on common, flat hay racks. The low-wheeled wagon is much preferable to the high one. An underslung rack can be constructed with comparative ease and will save much labor.

If the silage cutter and lifting machinery have not been selected, every effort should be made to get machinery which has sufficient or excess capacity.



A Low-Down Flat Wagon Saves Labor in Handling Corn When Filling Silo.

The mistake is often made of getting an outfit that is too small, thus making the operation of filling the silo very slow and interfering with the continuous employment of the entire force of men. A number of satisfactory silage cutters are on the market. The chief features to be considered in a cutter are that it is strongly made and will cut fine.

#### Harvest Corn Before Fully Ripe.

Ordinarily corn should be harvested for the silo about a week or ten days before it would be cut for silage; that is, when about 90 per cent of the kernels are dented and at least 75 per cent of the kernels are hardened so that no milk can be squeezed out. At this time the lower leaves on the stalk are turning yellow and the green corn fodder contains 65 or 70 per cent of moisture, which is sufficient for silage. Silage made from corn containing moisture enough for proper preservation is more palatable than that made from corn so mature as to require the addition of water.

#### CARING FOR ASPARAGUS BED

Good Plan to Clean It Off and Apply a Coating of Manure to Prevent Freezing.

If the asparagus bed has been cleaned off it will be in better shape in the spring if a good coating of manure is put on. This will keep the bed from freezing and thawing and will work in the fertilizer and get the soil in better shape for the plants in spring.

## POTATO PRODUCTION IN SOUTHERN STATES

Crop Commands Better Price Than in the North.

Owing to Wide Divergence of Seasonal Conditions, Coupled With Long Growing Season, Tubers Can Be Planted Any Time.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The importance of the potato crop in the South is due to its market value rather than its magnitude, for owing to the season in which it is harvested it commands a better price, usually, than the late crop in the North. The wide divergence of seasonal conditions in the South, coupled with a long-growing season, makes it possible to plant and harvest potatoes in some locality in practically every month in the year.

Owing to varying climatic conditions, due to both latitude and altitude, there are three distinct potato-crop seasons in the Southern states. These are the early or truck crop, the late or main crop, and the fall crop,



Grading Potatoes in Southern Field.

which last may be divided into a second crop and a fall crop proper. The early or truck crop is confined largely to well-defined production centers. Because practically all the early crop is marketed directly from the field when it is in more or less immature condition, the question of packages and of shipping facilities is important. This subject, and others of interest and value to southern potato growers, are discussed in Farmers' Bulletin 1205, entitled Potato Production in the South, just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. This bulletin may be obtained free upon application to the Division of Publications.

#### DURABILITY OF FENCE POSTS

Not Much Difference Between Split and Round If Heartwood and Sapwood Equal.

Some people believe split fence posts last longer than do round ones. Probably as large a number hold the opposite view. The forest products laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture says that one will last about as long as the other if the percentage of heartwood and sapwood is the same in both. If the percentage of sapwood is increased by splitting, the split post will be less durable, while if the percentage of heartwood is increased it will be more durable than the round one. Exceptions to this should be made if the posts are of spruce, hemlock or any of the true firs, whose heartwood and sapwood are about equally durable.

If the posts are to be treated with creosote or some other preservative, the round post is preferable to the split, because of the comparative ease with which the sapwood can be treated. Experiments at the laboratory demonstrate that the heartwood faces on split posts do not, as a rule, absorb the preservative as well as does the sapwood.

#### COOPERATIVE EGG MARKETING

Encouraged by Extension Workers and Is Saving Money for Farmers of Nebraska.

Co-operative marketing of eggs, which is being encouraged by extension workers of the University of Minnesota and county agricultural agents, is saving money for farmers of Nebraska. According to the extension news service of the Nebraska college of agriculture, six cents a dozen, or a total of \$885, was the gain made by farmers of Hamilton county by marketing their eggs co-operatively during April and May. The county agent and the farm bureau helped to collect the eggs at a central point and there grading, packing and shipping them.

#### CRICKETS CUT GRAIN TWINE

Insect Is Reported in Great Numbers and Doing Much Damage by Loosening Sheaves.

A warning against the crickets which chew the twine on grain sheaves and thus cause loss of the grain is issued by Stewart Lockwood, extension entomologist at the Agricultural college of North Dakota, who says the insect is being reported in great numbers throughout his section.

Use new sisal twine, if possible, says Mr. Lockwood. Otherwise, soak the twine in a solution of one part turpentine and one part pine tar, two or three days before using.

## SEPARATE SKIRTS FOR FALL ADD TAILORED ORNAMENTS



WITH its advantages in the use of clothes that employ beautiful color combinations and are varied by many patterns in stripes, plaids or checks, the separate skirt finds its usefulness another great asset. The precision of plaits, and their management, wins it many admirers. Manufacturers are adding to this fine tailoring this season, small touches in tailored decorations, that call attention to the perfection of workmanship that is the glory of the tailor's art.

But the separate skirt appears to need a new name—it will soon be the "contrasting" skirt. There are many suits among the new showings in which the coats are plain and the skirt in a checked or plaid or striped pattern; the coats and skirts are intended for each other and will spend their days together. There is an advantage in owning an extra skirt—of the same material as the coat—because coats usually outwear skirts, but that is an after thought, the coat really belongs to the contrasting skirt.

## BLOUSES DELIGHT THE EYE WITH NEW ENCHANTMENTS



ALL womankind is straying shopward these days, making endless journeys and excursions among the new displays of hats and blouses. The milliner has a rival now, for blouses grow and grow in importance and delight the eye with new enchantments of beautiful color or exquisite, intricate garnishments. Going shopping is about as inviting as walking in a garden of wonderful flowers, but not so safe for the pocketbook. However, it is time now to make a choice among hats and blouses for fall—there never was a better time—and the first showings are apt to be the best.

Crepe de chine and other crepes appear to have seized upon the imagination of women almost to the exclusion of other materials, when they consider blouses. These lovely fabrics make all the fancy blouses and many of the plainer ones. It is always summer in their realm; at least there is nothing about them that betrays a concession to wintry weather. But they manage nevertheless to be gay harbingers of the new season by flaunting its colors and its embellishments.

Many of the new blouses combine two colors and two materials, as canton crepe and georgette or, crepe de

chine and georgette. This last union of beautiful materials appears in the blouse pictured, of sapphire blue crepe de chine and black georgette. Like nearly all the fancy blouses it is cut with a peplum which in this case is of the georgette and extended above the waistline where it is joined to the body of the blouse under a row of French knots. The peplum is elaborately trimmed with slashes and ingeniously trimmed out at the bottom, across the front, where bead fringe calls attention to its eccentricities. Bands with braid embroidery and a little extra stitching of silk make this a splendid bit of finery. It is a slip-over model cut in the kimono style and has a narrow sash of the georgette.

Tailored and lingerie blouses continue to bear the separate skirt company. Those high-collared ones of crepe de chine, worn with tailored bows or ties at the neck, are among those present this fall and reasserting their perennial charm of neatness.

In May, 1907, some gas-buoys broke adrift from the entrance of New York harbor and one of them attached itself to the end of an iceberg and by sounding its horn at regular intervals, warned vessels of the icy danger. The birth of an iceberg has often been seen. But who has stood by at the death of one?

#### Blouses Delight the Eye with New Enchantments



Particularly Youthful. The straight bodice, with very little decoration and attached to a full skirt is a fancy of the moment for frocks of dark silk. These are particularly youthful.

## BERGS DRIFT FAR

Immense Masses of Ice Often Found in Mid-Ocean.

Certain Conditions of Sky and Light Make Them Practically Invisible to Ship's Lookouts.

Early summer is the real season of the iceberg in the North Atlantic. It is then that these frozen masses are set free in great abundance in the Polar regions and are drifted into mid-ocean by favoring winds and currents.

They have been found several hundred miles below the southernmost latitude of the British Isles and prove a very serious menace to vessels which have to cross their track. The terrible fate of the Titanic has been that of many another noble vessel, though happily, without proving so disastrous to human life.

Can an iceberg become invisible under certain conditions of sky and light? It is claimed that it can—on a clear, starry night, when the conditions make the berg nearly the same color as the sky.

But night-time, under any atmospheric conditions, is usually a bad time for seeing bergs at a safe distance.

This difficulty in making them out is one of the reasons why their height is so often exaggerated.

Mist or fog, too, will magnify a berg immensely, just as a fog in the Arctic regions has been known to make a fox look as big as a white bear.

Does experience show that a berg has nine parts of its mass below water to only one part above? It does not. And for this reason—that the submerged portion is usually much broader and heavier than the exposed part, so that it is not necessary for nine-tenths of the berg to be under water to keep the entire mass floating upright.

It is in the southern hemisphere, chiefly, where fields of ice miles long are found. One which was reported by a large number of vessels in the year 1854 was 60 miles long and 40 miles broad, with an average height of 300 feet. In these cases many icebergs had come together and formed into one solidly frozen mass.

Bergs sometimes carry strange freights. One of the flat-topped variety, 100 feet high, was seen in mid-Atlantic bearing three vessels on its icy summit. Another, near the banks of Newfoundland, had several Polar bears walking about on it.

It is sad to think of the fate of these ursine derelicts when their icy raft reached warmer waters in lower latitudes and capsized or melted. One can imagine, if the berg turned over, the dislodged animals frantically swimming back to their uncertain and slippery refuge only to find, perhaps, that it no longer afforded any real foothold for them.

Ships have been moored to icebergs on occasions when they have afforded anything but a safe berth. Dr. Kane, the American explorer, once got the ice-anchors of his ship fixed in a berg after several hours of very hard work, when large pieces of ice began to fall on the deck. There was just time to cast off again before the face of the berg fell in ruins, crashing down with the noise of heavy guns fired at close quarters.

On the other hand, the steamer Isle of Mull was saved by an echo from an iceberg one very foggy night in June, 1914, on the banks of Newfoundland. One of the Franklin exploring ships, also, was saved from certain destruction by a berg drifting in between her and a surf-beaten rocky shore.

In May, 1907, some gas-buoys broke adrift from the entrance of New York harbor and one of them attached itself to the end of an iceberg and by sounding its horn at regular intervals, warned vessels of the icy danger.

The birth of an iceberg has often been seen. But who has stood by at the death of one?

#### A Fair Warning.

"Eph," said the colored patriarch to his grandson, "ain't you been shootin' craps an' runnin' aroun' wid a passle o' fast niggers?"

"What if I have?" asked the flashily dressed youth. "I ain't doin' nothin' but sowin' my wild oats, as de white folks say."

"Go you' way, den, an' sow dem wild oats, but ef you ain't mighty careful you's gwin to harvest de crop wi a pick an' shovel, an' when quittin' time comes you ain't gwine nowhere in pertekler."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

#### Race Was a Little Late.

She was a sweet young thing and she sat next to a young man who, it was apparent, was her sweetheart, in the amphitheater at the Bartholomew county fair ground, watching the races. The time for the next race was at hand and the starter bellowed: "Get your horses ready for the 2:40 trot." The sweet young thing looked at her wrist watch and said: "Why, honey, his watch must have stopped. It's a quarter to four now."—Indianapolis News.

#### Pleasing the People.

"Do you believe in giving the public what it wants?" "Yes," replied Senator Sorghum; "so long as it wants me in my present position."

With Something to Show for It. "Going away this summer, old man?" "No; my wife has decided that she can get all tired out more comfortably by staying at home."—Boston Transcript.

## THIS YOUNG MOTHER

Tells Childless Women What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Did for Her



Millston, Wis.—"I want to give you a word of praise for your wonderful medicine. We are very fond of children and for a considerable time after we married I feared I would not have any owing to my weak condition. I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and now I have a nice strong healthy baby girl. I can honestly say that I did not suffer much more when my baby was born than I used to suffer with my periods before I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound years ago. I give all the credit to your medicine and shall always recommend it very highly."—Mrs. H. H. JANSSEN, Millston, Wisconsin.

How can women who are weak and sickly expect or hope to become mothers of healthy children? Their first duty is to themselves. They should overcome the derangement or debility that is dragging them down, and strengthen the entire system, as did Mrs. Janssen, by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and then they will be in a position to give their children the blessing of a good constitution.

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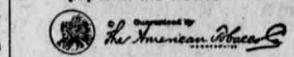
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